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Established 1887

Chinese, EEC Sign Pact on Trade Tie

BRUSSELS, April 3 (AP)—China and the European Economic Community today signed a five-year trade agreement.

"We support Western Europe in its union for strength and in its struggle against hegemony," said Li Chiang, China's minister for external trade. "We want to see a united and powerful Europe, and the countries of Europe, for their part, we are sure, want to see a prosperous and powerful China."

In the agreement, both sides promise favorable mutual trade considerations. There will be annual meetings to settle differences, and there is a pledge to consult before taking drastic trade action.

No figures or specific trade goals are provided. The Europeans hope to boost their exports to China, which lagged last year. They also hope for a big share in the sale of capital goods, in competition with the United States and Japan, to help turn China into a modern industrial state.

Chinese Hopes

The Chinese hope to get an expansion of some European import quotas.



K.B. Andersen of the EEC and Li Chiang, Chinese foreign trade minister, sign pact.

The agreement was signed by Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, the current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, and by Wilhelm Haferkamp, in charge of external affairs on the European Commission—the EEC executive that negotiated the agreement.

Mr. Haferkamp emphasized the accord's political and economic importance. "The agreement," he said, "is a sign of the trust between the People's Republic of China and the Euro-

pean community. This is particularly important in a world in which mutual trust is more necessary."

Mr. Andersen added that the nine EEC governments want to make their community a focal point for cooperation with all nations "regardless of size, culture and economic system."

Mr. Li Chiang said, "The social system of our country is different from that of the states of Western Europe, but we are

all faced with a common task, which is to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. We have much in common and should provide each other with mutual support."

Other Communist countries, except for Yugoslavia, have balked at setting up formal relations with the EEC. The Soviet Union and its East European trade organization, Comecon, have been negotiating with the West Europeans, but agreement still seems far off.

Carter Cautions S. Africa On Solution for Namibia

Large U.S. Entourage Finds Few Problems

By Edward Walsh

LAGOS, April 3 (WP)—For all the warnings about health hazards, deadly mamba snakes and other supposed perils, the last six days have been a relatively pleasant experience for the huge entourage that is following President Carter on a journey to four developing nations.

For the last two nights, the U.S. party, numbering several hundred, has been housed in the sleekly modern Eko Holiday Inn, a few hundred yards from the Nigerian coast. Saturday night, and the first hours of yesterday, the Americans frolicked in the hotel swimming pool, into which a fully clothed Sam Donaldson of ABC television was thrown while

his colleagues sang "We Shall Overcome."

To be sure, the Americans have encountered some of the common problems of the Third World. In Caracas, for example, a power cut coincided exactly with the arrival of the Americans at their hotel. Here in Lagos, the breakdown was human rather than mechanical—precisely at the moment that U.S. reporters arrived at the hotel to begin sending their stories to the United States, the local telex operators decided they were finished for the day.

These have been relatively minor inconveniences compared with what was expected when the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ends His Foreign Tour With a Stop in Liberia

By Frank Cormier

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 3 (AP)—President Carter ended his visit to Africa today with a warning that South African rejection of a reasonable solution in Namibia "could precipitate more serious differences" with the United States.

Talking to newsmen aboard Air Force One before stopping in Liberia on his way home, the President said he believes that Nigerian leader Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo shares his concern about Cuba's military presence in Africa. But Mr. Carter added, without elaboration, "I think there is a difference in emphasis." It apparently kept them from mentioning outside intervention in a communique.

At a working lunch with Liberian President William Tolbert Jr., Mr. Carter called for an Africa free from "interference of a military or other nature from outside forces or from their proxies." Referring especially to Angola and the Horn of Africa, where Cuba and the Soviet Union have sent troops and advisers, Mr. Carter said, "we want to see outside military forces and outside influences depart."

President Tolbert said: "We would urge a positive American policy of creativity which would inhibit rather than prevent or bewail the occurrences of external subversion and armed interven-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Faure Defeat Seen as Gaullist Setback

Assembly Picks Chaban-Delmas

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—Jacques Chaban-Delmas was elected president of the French National Assembly today in a vote interpreted here as a gain for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a setback for the Gaullist wing in the coalition.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 63, was elected on the second ballot when the Gaullist candidate, Edgar Faure, 69, withdrew after receiving fewer votes than his rival on the first ballot.

Although Mr. Chaban-Delmas maintained that he was standing as an independent, his candidacy was widely thought to have the quiet support of the Giscardian wing of the majority coalition in the newly elected Parliament.

Mr. Faure, the outgoing Assembly president, was the formal candidate of the Gaullist party, led by Jacques Chirac, who has vied with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing over credit for the recent center-right victory in the parliamentary elections.

Blow to Gaullists

The loss of the Assembly president's position and patronage is the latest blow in the attrition of the authority of the Gaullists, who lost the presidency in 1974 to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then lost the prime ministry in 1976 when Mr. Chirac was replaced.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's choice as prime minister then and now, Raymond Barre, sat alone on the government bench in Parliament today. He has delayed forming his cabinet until later this week so that ministers could vote today as members of the National Assembly.

Although the post confers only limited powers, Mr. Chaban-Delmas's decision to run against his former Gaullist ally, Mr.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Faure, caused an outcry among Gaullist politicians. While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was careful to

avoid any appearance of a show-down, which might cause an open split in the ranks of the majority, French commentators were unanimous that the defeat of Mr. Faure would be welcome in the Elysee presidential palace, where Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has sought to foster moderate centrist politics, outflanking Mr. Chirac's Gaullists.

Some Gaullists were unhappy with the stormy party caucus that named Mr. Faure, a veteran figure on the French political scene. Some Gaullists refused to support him in today's vote.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, nominally still a Gaullist, is a former prime minister and has been the mayor of Bordeaux since 1947. He was president of the National Assembly from 1958 to 1969.

2 Steel Firms Cut Price Rise; Dollar Sinks

PITTSBURGH, April 3 (UPI)—U.S. Steel Corp., the largest U.S. steelmaker, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel today cut back on their recent price increase, which was criticized by the Carter administration as inflationary and was undercut by major competitors.

U.S. Steel said that its \$10.50-a-ton price rise, or 2.2 per cent, "would be modified to be competitive in the market on a product-by-product basis."

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the dollar fell to a new low against the yen as the Japanese reported that their reserves rose \$5 billion last month, to a record \$29.2 billion. Details on Page 9.

Israel Begins Lebanon Pullout

KHARDALI BRIDGE, Lebanon, April 3 (AP)—Israel has begun a gradual withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the military command announced today.

The Israeli Army began to pull back its forces in southern Lebanon about a week ago, an official communique said. The forces are being replaced gradually by UN troops, the command said.

Israeli military sources have said that the Israeli troops will remain in Lebanon for about another month, until UN forces finish taking their posts. This was the first official word that the Israeli withdrawal had begun.

Meanwhile, United Nations peace-keeping forces and Palestinian guerrillas were reported to be fortifying their positions in southern Lebanon, while Israeli planes flew reconnaissance missions.

The reports coincided with the development of a controversy between rightist Lebanese leaders and radical guerrillas over the role of the UN force in Lebanon.

Radicals repeatedly have warned that they would not let UN troops prevent them from striking at Israeli positions in southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

The threats prompted rightist Lebanese leaders to call for increasing the strength of the unit, projected to reach 4,000 men by the end of the month, in order to make it a deterrent strike force.

Request to Withdraw

Lebanon's parliament speaker, Kamel Assad, asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to bolster the size and equipment of the UN force.

Lebanese leaders voiced fears that radical guerrilla threats would undermine the cease-fire, which Israel proclaimed after conquering a 1,250-square-kilometer area of southern Lebanon.

"Let's not give Israel the excuse to slice off more Lebanese territo-

ry and leave more Lebanese and Palestinian civilians homeless," said Adel Osselan, former parliament speaker and a representative of the port city of Tyre, 80 kilometers north of Israel.

The Voice of Lebanon, a rightist radio station, said that the guerrillas were moving in reinforcements and digging trenches in the Tyre area and the Moslem town of Nabatiyet, 30 kilometers northeast.

The broadcast said that French paratroopers with the UN forces were digging trenches in areas they control in Tyre along the lines opposite guerrillas and Israeli forces.

"Everyone is entrenching," said a spokesman for Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. "Palestinians, Israelis and UN forces alike are taking no chances. The Israelis are digging in and bringing in reinforcements. We're doing the same."

However, there were no reports of renewed fighting.

Israeli planes were reported to be maintaining a close watch on ground movements from the Bekaa Valley near the Syrian border to Lebanon's Mediterranean shoreline.

Palestinian and Lebanese refugees (Continued from Page 2, Col. 7)

ANKARA, April 3 (AP)—Secretaries-general of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries will meet here April 14-16 to continue the consultations on mutual problems initiated by Premiers Constantine Karamanlis and Bulent Ecevit during a meeting in Switzerland three weeks ago, it was announced here today.

Turkish, Greek Aides To Confer in Ankara

To Upstage U.S. Moon Successes

Russia Seen Aiming for 1st Space Colony

HOUSTON, April 3 (AP)—Embarrassed by U.S. moon successes, the Soviet Union is concentrating on becoming the first nation to establish permanent space colonies, says an expert on the Soviet space program.

"Spacecraft will orbit the earth with men and women working there for long periods of time, such that many of them consider themselves permanent residents with no intentions of coming back to earth," said James Oberg.

"They will raise their children there. For the most part it will be a closed system. They'll grow their own food and make their own oxygen. I see that happening within 15 years."

He said that the United States might make a decision in three or four years, after the space shuttle program is operating, to build space outposts, too. By then the Russians will have five or six years experience, he said.

"You'll build as many earth-like homes as possible up there. Look at these giant apartment buildings we have now where people live and work in the same building. It's an artificial environment and you raise families there. It would be little different in space."

As for children in space, Mr. Oberg said, pioneers in the United States brought their children with them and faced far more

hardships than will the people in space. Mr. Oberg is a lecturer for the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a computer specialist at the Johnson Space Center.

He emphasized that his remarks on the Russians are his own, based on his personal study of their space effort.

Mr. Oberg said that the Russians were stunned by losing the race to the moon. Rather than admit that they had lost, they scrapped their moon program and embarked instead on an all-out space colonization effort.

"It paid off this year with a historic linkup in space of three Soviet spacecraft," he said.



President Carter, Liberian President and Mrs. William Tolbert and Mrs. Carter at welcoming ceremony in Monrovia.

Reversing Longtime Policy Toward Blacks

S. Africa Seen Extending Property Rights

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (AP)—The South African government will grant nearly full property rights to urban blacks in what is seen as a reversal of its long-time policy that blacks are only temporary residents in urban areas, the Johannesburg Star reported today.

It said that the plan was revealed by Prime Minister John Vorster to a delegation of the South African Freedom Foundation, a private pro-South Africa group supported by businessmen.

Under the plan, blacks in city areas and rural townships would apparently be granted permanent status outside their designated tribal homelands and the right to buy and sell property and to be-

queath it to their heirs in perpetuity.

The government has accepted the plan in principle and legislation to that end will be presented to Parliament soon, the Star said.

A banker, connected with the foundation, said, "It is tantamount to the same status that whites have, except they will not have freehold title to the land."

'Leasehold in Perpetuity'

The plan envisages a "leasehold in perpetuity," which for all purposes is the same as owning the land, the banker said. It is similar to cases in other countries where individuals live on national park land but do not own the property.

Full occupation rights would be granted under the new deal, Peter Mutlanyane, a foundation trustee, said. In practice blacks would receive all the advantages of ownership. "The important thing is that, for the first time, blacks will now be given permanent occupation rights in urban areas," he said.

Blacks would be able to negotiate directly with lending institutions to build homes or remodel their dwellings and to put up their leases as collateral on a loan or mortgage.

A political observer said that government officials realized that something had to be done about urban blacks to stabilize the situation and realize black aspirations.

"Politically, the government cannot grant title to the land or there would be a revolt in the ruling National party," he said. "It's as far as they can go without granting freehold title which would imply full political rights and participation by blacks."

National Education Minister Pieter Kooijman said, "The Cabinet has decided on separate schools, but in regard to private church schools exception may be made in suitable cases in consultation with provincial authorities and the schools concerned."

It was recently reported that about 1,000 nonwhite pupils were attending private schools in South Africa.

Portugal Names New Army Head After a Shakeup

LISBON, April 3 (Reuters)—An intelligence expert trained in Britain and the United States was named today as Portugal's new army chief of staff after a high command row in which two generals lost their jobs.

He is cavalry Gen. Pedro Cardoso, 52, currently in charge of planning a new Portuguese intelligence service. An official announcement said he would be sworn in tomorrow to replace Gen. Vasco da Rocha Vieira, 35, who was dismissed last week by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

One of his first tasks will be to appoint a successor to controversial Gen. Vasco Lourenco, 35, dismissed as military governor of Lisbon after being accused by the former chief of staff of indiscipline.

The shake-up is seen in official circles as part of delicate efforts by Gen. Eanes since he was elected president in 1976 to take the armed forces out of politics and back to barracks.

Heyerdahl Sets His Boat Afire As War Protest

DJIBOUTI, April 3 (Reuters)—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl burned his reed boat Tigris here today in what he described as a protest against the war raging in the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Heyerdahl, 63, arrived last Wednesday after a 10-week voyage from southern Iraq down the Gulf and across the Indian Ocean in an attempt to prove that the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia could have reached India and Africa in such a vessel.

He said today that he and his 10-man crew had set fire to the boat because the civil war in Ethiopia's Eritrea province had prevented them from landing at the port of Massawa.

Many Flee to Thailand

Rebel Tribe Resists Laos Rule

By George McArthur

NONG KHAI, Thailand, April 3—Every night another handful of refugees trickles in from the fighting about 90 miles north of here in Laos.

Since October, the refugees and a few clandestine agents have given fragmentary details of the fighting—a belated chapter of the Indochina war—which is taking place in the rugged area around the Bia, Laos's highest mountain.

Pathet Lao forces, aided by the Vietnamese Army, are trying to pacify a tribal people who have refused to support the new Communist government.

These people are known as Hmongs, meaning barbarian, but they call themselves Hmong-tee men. During the Vietnamese war, many of them, with CIA support, fought against the Communist forces.

It takes the refugees about two weeks to reach the foothills just north of the Mekong River and its border village that is the outside world's main window on Laos.

Calm by Day

By day, Nong Khai lazily caresses the sun. On the Thai side of the Mekong River, people drink in the little cafe by the isthmus house. A few merchants tarry over the crates of medicines, textiles, fishing nets and unguent fish sauce that make up the skimpy trade with Laos.

Long, narrow motorboats chug

slowly between the almost identical stucco customs posts—the one on the south flying the royal banner of Thailand and the other showing the starred new flag of Laos.

At night, however, although the river is officially closed, groups of Hmongs try to make the hazardous crossing. And every night some succeed. They cling to makeshift bamboo rafts, banana trees or drifting logs. Sometimes a refugee with enough silver will come across and hire a Thai boatman to go back for a group.

Usually they get through the thin line of Pathet Lao pickets trying to seal the crossing. But sometimes there are bursts of gunfire, capsizing rafts and killing some of the refugees.

More Waiting

"They always say the same thing when they get here, that there are more behind them," said Gen. Thao Sang, 54, leader of the Hmong refugees in the camp here.

Officials believe that there are as many as 5,000 Hmong waiting to cross the river.

Neng Yia Ly led 64 persons to safety after his village was bombed and shelled in February. Like virtually all the Hmong leaders, Mr. Ly is a former officer who served under Maj. Gen. Yang Pao, the soldier whose army was financed for two decades by the CIA. Although Gen. Yang Pao is now living in the United States, he is still the undisputed leader of the Hmongs. At least

one of his sons and one of his nephews are still fighting in Laos.

"We knew late last year that the Vietnamese were going to start a big campaign against us," one of Gen. Yang Pao's relatives said. "But there was nothing we could do."

By then, about 90,000 Hmong had decided not to surrender to the Pathet Lao and had moved their villages to higher ground, mostly around Phu Bia. Although the Communist government in Vientiane tried to persuade them to surrender, the Hmong refused and fired on Vietnamese or Pathet Lao patrols sent into the mountains.

Scorched-Earth Campaign

The big push, by a joint Vietnamese-Pathet Lao force, into the Phu Bia area probably began in October. It was, an intelligence expert said, a scorched-earth campaign, with troops burning villages and crops and Soviet-built MIG-17 jets dropping napalm captured from the Americans during the Indochina war.

In the opening months, the campaign crippled whatever military organization existed among the 200,000 Hmong below the Plaine des Jarres in central Laos. The Hmong villagers scattered. Some—nobody knows how many—were subdued and moved to pacified areas.

The number of Hmong refugees making their way to the Mekong began to rise sharply. By December the authorities in Thailand—also beset with refugees from lowland Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam—were alarmed. The Thais announced that they would start turning back refugees at the border. In some cases, Thai border guards used searchlights to illuminate fleeing refugees, enabling the Pathet Lao to shoot them as they fled.

Under quiet pressure from Western embassies, the Thais ended such practices. Now, according to refugee officials, the Hmong are not turned back.

Some officials also believe that the poorly armed and thinly stretched Pathet Lao forces along the river are not making a really intensive effort to stop them.

"There is no doubt that they shoot them up when they can, but I have the impression they could do more," an official said. He added that he believed the Communists were not sorry to see some of the intransigent Hmong leave Laos.

The second exodus of Hmong began early this year and was intensified by a major attack in the Phu Bia area on Feb. 10, involving artillery, tanks and planes. At least several thousand Hmong were believed killed in that campaign although estimates are difficult. About 30,000 are believed to have been killed in the war.

The number of Hmong refugees is equally difficult to determine. Of the 100,000 officially listed in Thailand, perhaps 20 per cent to 30 per cent are Hmong. More than 1,000 crossed the Mekong last month and are in camps.

© Los Angeles Times

Dissidents Cite Bulgaria Abuses

VIENNA, April 3 (AP)—A dissident group in Bulgaria has published a six-point "Declaration 78" against violations of human rights. The Vienna newspaper Die Presse reported today.

It said that the declaration bore no signatures. It was issued on behalf of a group which calls itself "ABD." The declaration was addressed "to all."

Die Presse said that the declaration was considered authentic in Sofia.

NINA RICCI

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Wednesday April 5
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Thursday April 6
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and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
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Amy Carter, 10, and Fatima Laraba Garba, 8, daughter of Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner Joseph Garba, enjoy their part of a state visit, aboard yacht in the Lagos port.

Carter Cautions S. Africa Over Namibia

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, particularly between proxies of the superpowers."

After lunch, Mr. Carter visited 250 American volunteers at a Peace Corps center on the outskirts of Monrovia before he departed.

Mr. Carter left the Nigerian capital of Lagos for his stopover in Liberia after finding common ground with Gen. Obasanjo in the search for peaceful solutions to nationalist aspirations in both Namibia, the black nationalist name for South-West Africa, and in Rhodesia.

But Mr. Carter acknowledged to reporters on the presidential jet that he differed with Gen. Obasanjo on how much pressure should be exerted on South Africa to grant full rights to its black majority.

The President suggested that the Nigerian leader favors a "total embargo" against South Africa, while the United States maintains only an arms embargo and has rejected an economic embargo.

Policy Question

Asked whether he had not hinted in a speech Saturday at a tougher policy toward South Africa if it does not move toward racial accommodation, Mr. Carter said rejection of a reasonable solution in Namibia would be "one thing that would precipitate more serious differences between us and South Africa." He did not

specify what those differences would be.

The President, reviewing his weeklong trip to Africa and Latin America, declared: "I thought it was a great trip—much better than we had anticipated in every way."

Two of the nations along Mr. Carter's route—Nigeria and Venezuela—are major exporters of oil to the United States. In response to a question, the President said it is obvious that both countries favor an increase in world oil prices.

The other country visited by Mr. Carter was Brazil. He said the results of his talks there were "more than we had any reason to expect." But he offered no elaboration.

Carter Stumbles

When the President, greeted by thousands of Liberians, mounted a platform for welcoming ceremonies at Robertsfield International Airport outside Monrovia, he stumbled. But President Tolbert caught him by the arm and he regained his balance.

Tens of thousands jammed the streets and gave Mr. Carter a chaotic welcome. "The crowd has gone wild!" shouted an announcer on Liberian radio. Villagers at every settlement on the 38-mile route from the airport into Monrovia, Liberia's capital, waved flowers and palm fronds at the visiting President. Men, women and children darted between cars and raced the procession past huts,

rubber trees and tall termite mounds to the executive mansion.

Mr. Carter spent only a few hours in Liberia, a nation founded in 1822 by freed blacks from the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stopped in this first independent black African nation in 1943 on his way home from the Casablanca Conference, but it was not considered a state visit. Liberia was a key Allied resupply point in World War II.

At private talks in Lagos, Mr. Carter and Gen. Obasanjo agreed on the new Western blueprint for transition to black rule in South-West Africa. The plan has not been published and is yet to be accepted by South Africa and nationalist guerrillas.

New Conference

Mr. Carter said that he and Gen. Obasanjo also agreed on Rhodesia. The President announced that the United States and Britain are calling a new conference of Rhodesian guerrilla leaders, representatives of the nation's white minority and moderate blacks.

The conference will be another attempt to bring black rule under a U.S.-British plan providing for a major guerrilla role in a British-headed transitional government.

U.S. officials said that the question of Cuban intervention in Africa was omitted from a joint U.S.-Nigerian communiqué because the two countries have differing views.

An official said that Nigeria believes it is the right of each African nation to decide for itself whether to welcome Cuban troops.

Some Skepticism

Even on Rhodesia, Gen. Obasanjo appeared to hint at some skepticism. He said that the U.S.-British plan "seems to" be acceptable.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, said the President envisions a meeting later this month that would bring together the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front and the five front-line, black-ruled nations that are Rhodesia's neighbors.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the objective was to hold a second meeting, "probably sometime in May," bringing in Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate blacks with whom he has struck a deal for a black government by Dec. 31.

U.S. officials acknowledged that there was no guarantee the second meeting would take place. Mr. Brzezinski said he could not predict whether Mr. Smith and the moderate blacks would attend.

LONDON, April 3, (Reuters)—Britain and the United States are sending envoys on a southern Africa tour in another attempt to find a Rhodesian peace formula, the Foreign Office announced today.

The two envoys are Mr. John Graham, Deputy Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, and Mr. Stephen Low, U.S. ambassador to Zambia.

Cyprus Issue Cited

Greece Assails U.S. On Arming Turkey

ATHENS, April 3, (Reuters)—Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossias today criticized the reported U.S. intention to end the three-year arms embargo on Turkey as "neither right nor fair."

Greek opposition leader Andreas Papandreu called on the government to shut U.S. military bases in Greece and stay out of NATO's military structure.

Mr. Averoff-Tossias, commenting in place of Foreign Minister Panayotis Papaligouras who was accompanying Premier Constantine Karamanlis on an official visit to Luxembourg, said: "It is neither right nor fair to propose the lifting of the embargo before the Turkish side submits reasonable proposals for the settlement of the Cyprus issue."

Partial Ban

Observers here were expecting the White House to announce its intention to ask Congress to lift the partial arms ban when President Carter returns from his current foreign tour.

Congress imposed the ban in 1975 after Turkey used U.S. weapons in its invasion of Cyprus in the summer of 1974, but the embargo was later eased.

Mr. Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the major opposition party, said: "We are not surprised by this

news. We never have had any illusions on the policy followed by the U.S. government."

"The lifting of the embargo at this very moment constitutes a further encouragement of Turkey's illegal claims in the Aegean and creates a direct threat to Greece's territorial integrity. It also confirms what we have been insistently repeating all this time, that Greece should immediately close all American bases operating on Greek soil and put an end to all talks about its return to the military wing of NATO," Mr. Papandreu added.

Greece withdrew from the military wing of NATO in August, 1974, but is negotiating a special status under which its armed forces will come under NATO command in a general war.

Meanwhile in Nicosia, Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou appealed for calm and asked Cypriots not to give in to anti-U.S. feeling.

He said that the issue should be faced "in an absolutely cool manner," adding: "On no account should anti-American feeling be created, for in spite of our radical disagreement with the U.S. government, it should not be forgotten that the large majority of the American people have friendly feelings for Cyprus."

"Moreover, we continue to have much hope in the U.S. Congress," he said.

Israel Starts Withdrawal Of Troops From Lebanon

(Continued From Page 1)

gees who fled their camps and homes during the Israeli invasion continued to return south and ease the strain on Beirut and the port city of Sidon, 40 kilometers south of the capital.

An estimated 200,000 persons fled north during the invasion, and officials said that more than 50,000 had returned home.

U.S. Team Arrives

A five-man team of U.S. officers arrived in Beirut today to discuss requirements for rebuilding Lebanon's regular army, which broke up during the nation's 1975-1976 civil war, the U.S. Embassy reported.

The U.S. government has pledged \$100 million worth of weapons and equipment to rearm the Lebanese Army.

The Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis plans to ready an armored brigade this month to move south and help the UN force set up a buffer zone between guerrillas and Israelis.

Radical guerrilla leader George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine warned last week that his forces would not allow the creation of such a buffer zone.

The guerrillas are said to be worried most about increasing rightist calls for strengthening the UN contingent.

Arafat Vows Disruption

BEIRUT, April 3 (AP)—Mr. Arafat said yesterday that PLO members still in Israeli-occupied

Lebanon would continue to disrupt the cease-fire.

The Palestinian leader, interviewed on a U.S. television program, said that volunteers and freedom fighters were "working now" in the Israeli-occupied area, but were not acting under direct orders from him.

Syria Rejects War

DAMASCUS, April 3 (UPI)—The state-controlled press said today that Syria would not be dragged into a Middle East war despite what it termed "provocations" by Israel.

It also accused Egypt and Iraq of trying to instigate a conflict involving Syria.

FAA Is Facing

Showdown Over Landing System

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT)—With a showdown on the subject opening at a world meeting tomorrow, the Federal Aviation Administration is making a maximum effort to counteract mounting criticism of its handling of a dispute battle with Britain over a new system for landing planes in bad weather.

Delegates to the Montreal session hope to vote within three weeks on which Microwave Landing System (MLS), U.S. or British, to recommend as the global standard for the next several decades.

The new equipment, expected to start coming into wide use in about 10 years, is designed to permit planes to glide toward a runway hidden by rain or fog with greater flexibility, rate of flow, and safety than is possible now. Hundreds of millions of dollars in sales could hinge on the outcome.

British critics have charged that the U.S.-backed MLS system has run into numerous snags in flight and that the FAA has sought to hide the data. In addition, several members of Congress have criticized FAA behavior.

Langhorne Bond, head of the FAA, has charged in turn that the British and their U.S. lobbyist, Michael Lehrman, have been distorting facts and withholding relevant data.

No Clue Yet on Chaplin

CORSIER-SUR-VEVEY, Switzerland, April 3 (AP)—One month after the theft of Charlie Chaplin's body from the village cemetery here in December, investigators still have no concrete clue as to who was behind the abduction, the Chaplin family lawyer said today.

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spite Threat to Travelers

Japanese Decide to Open Narita Airport on May 20

OKYO, April 3 (UPI)—The Japanese government decided today to open the controversial Tokyo International Airport May 20 despite radical leftist threats that travelers will use the airport at risk of their lives, according to government sources.

The sources said that a ministerial meeting presided over by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda decided the date for opening the port at Narita, about 40 miles from Tokyo. Flights are scheduled to begin the following day.

Thousands of environmentalists, farmers whose land was taken for the airport and leftists held mass rallies yesterday and vowed to keep Narita, built six years ago to ease congestion at Tokyo's

Haneda airport, would not open.

"We gather here today not merely to meet but to explore ways to deal a damaging blow to the government," said Issaku Tomura, a spokesman for the opponents.

"We come here on the assumption that we will succeed in our campaign to crush the airport completely," Mr. Tomura told several thousand persons gathered in a park just outside Narita.

Before his speech Mr. Tomura, wearing a motorcycle helmet, told reporters that the campaign is directed against the airport and not at innocent travelers.

"But the lives of some travelers may be sacrificed if the government goes ahead with its plan to open the airport," he said.

A brief scuffle between red-helmeted leftists and some of the 13,000 policemen assigned to guard the airport broke out shortly before the end of a protest march. No injuries were reported.

The Narita airport was to have opened March 30, but a March 26 attack by firebomb-tossing radicals who broke into the control tower and smashed delicate instruments and equipment with steel bars delayed the inauguration. Damage was estimated at nearly \$500,000.

Activists last week damaged a hotel near the airport and unsuccessfully attempted to sabotage a train carrying jet fuel to the new airport, which was built to handle all international flights to and from Tokyo.

The government is considering security measures for the Narita facility, including a double ring of water-filled moats around the entire airport and 24-hour security by thousands of policemen.



ARMORED CAR—Technicians work on armor-plating and bullet-proofing of Mercedes-Benz limousine at factory in Cuneo, Italy. Factory got 50 orders for cars with security features after the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, whose car was not armored.

'Armed Feminism' on Rise in Europe

ROME, April 3 (AP)—Women are taking an increasingly active role in the guerrilla organizations of Western Europe.

A former coed is led into court in chains as a member of Italy's Red Brigades, the terrorist organization that kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro.

A 22-year-old dental assistant among the South Moluccans who commandeered a train in the Netherlands last year was described as the most ruthless of the gang.

In West Germany, 10 of the 16 terrorists sought in the kidnapping and slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer are women. So are two of the three killers of banker Juergen Ponto.

"In Italy of 1978 we have arrived at armed feminism," an Interior Ministry official said.

"They act in cold blood."

"They are violent because society has been so violent against them for so long," Tina Baffi, an Italian lawyer, said.

Although no woman has reached the pinnacle of power in the Irish Republican Army, women have been in the forefront of the Italian and West German terrorist movements.

Western Europe's best-known female terrorist in recent years was Ulrike Meinhof, a Hamburg journalist and housewife who with Andreas Baader organized and led West Germany's Baader-Meinhof terrorist organization in the early 1970s in a campaign of arson, bank robbery, shooting and bombing.

Baader's Friends

Another leader in that group was Baader's mistress, Gudrun Ensslin, who aided him in his first terrorist attack, setting fire to a department store in Frankfurt in 1968 as a strike against the "pig-fascist state." When Baader was arrested for the arson, Mrs. Meinhof led the prison raid that rescued him.

Baader, the two women and a male associate were captured in 1972. All four were found dead in their prison cells, Mrs. Meinhof during the trial, and the other three after a terrorist hijacking to secure their release failed.

The government said all four committed suicide.

Italy's Red Brigades also was

founded by a man and a woman, Renato Curcio and his wife, the late Margherita Cagol. And like Mrs. Meinhof, Miss Cagol in 1975 led an armed attack that freed Curcio from jail.

Miss Cagol was killed shortly afterward in a shootout with police. Nadia Mantovani, once a pre-med student at the University of Padua, took her place at Curcio's side. She is still beside him in the defendants' cage in Turin, where the government is attempting for the third time to try 15 members of the Red Brigades.

Class Warrior

Among the fugitive members of the Red Brigades is 26-year-old Susanna Ronconi, a former political science student considered to be in the top echelon of the organization, who once wrote that she went underground "to exalt the role of women in the class war."

Miss Ronconi and another woman are among seven persons wanted in connection with the killing of a Turin police official on March 10, the day after the Red Brigades trial started, and in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro six days later.

Mr. Moro's five bodyguards were killed by the kidnappers, and investigators say they have ascertained that one or possibly two women were among those firing submachine guns.

The IRA in Northern Ireland is said to use women mostly as smugglers of explosives and to lure British soldiers to ambushes.

Maharajahs Change Life-Styles

By William Borders

JODHPUR, India, April 3 (NYT)—Now that he has grown accustomed to the foreign tourists who troop through his 250-room palace, the maharajah of Jodhpur has decided to give them access to his grandfather's two old-worldly private railroad cars and the ancestral hunting lodge as well.

"The idea is to get all this back to the way it was," explained the 30-year-old maharajah, a graduate of Eton and Oxford. "I mean entertaining guests and being hospitable are right in the tradition of the Indian princes. It is something one is supposed to be good at, so why not do it now?"

The maharajah, who sometimes gives his paying guests a thrill by taking tea or a meal with them, in the manner of an English country gentleman, is one of several former Indian princes who have converted their dazzling palaces to hotels in an effort to offset their enormous maintenance costs.

In the 30 years since the birth of an independent India deprived them of their role as rulers, other maharajahs have made successful careers in business or government, or have simply become quiet Indian citizens—"Integration," as it is called by the urbane and energetic young Jodhpur prince, a big broad-shouldered man who is known to his family and to his old school friends in England as "Bajji."

Stigma Fading

"The stigma on us is slowly fading," he said over a beer in the hotel's sumptuous wood-paneled bar, which was a favorite hideaway of his grandfather, who built the palace 40 years ago here at the edge of the Rajasthan desert, 200 miles from the Pakistani border. "I hope people are beginning to discount the propaganda that the maharajahs are all unworthy and stinking rich."

To be sure, some of India's several hundred former princes and lesser rulers are still quite wealthy, and some do have reputations tainted by alcoholism, extravagance or dissolute antics in London or Paris.

But a dozen of them are active diplomats, and half a dozen others are elected members of Parliament, like the former maharajah of Gwalior, who explained, as he campaigned in the hot dusty villages of his constituency in Madhya Pradesh last year, that it was "a continuing obligation of service."

The former maharajah of Kashmir, who renounced his title and is now known as Karan Singh, was a leading member of Indira Gandhi's cabinet. Now an opposition member of Parliament, he lives in New Delhi's diplomatic enclave next door to the East Germans, an anomalous place for the son of one of India's major families, who was born in Cannes, during one of his parents' frequent European tours in the grand old days.

Maharajah of Jaipur

The glamorous maharajah of Jaipur, a familiar figure in places like El Morocco and Maxim's, was in Parliament, too. But that political career was interrupted by her demoralizing and debilitating imprisonment during the state of emergency imposed by Mrs. Gandhi. Now the maharajah spends her time in Jaipur where she and her stepson, who is known as "Bubbles," have also converted their old palace into a hotel, with a celebrated "Polo Bar," named for the sport that used to be a favorite princely pastime.

Polo was a big thing here in Jodhpur, too. In fact, it was the present maharajah's great-great uncle who designed the riding breeches that are now called jodhpurs, and introduced them to the world in London at Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee celebration, which he attended with his ponies. But as a sign of the times, the only polo that anyone plays here any more is bicycle polo.

"Who can afford to keep the ponies?" the maharajah says. The lavish old tiger shoots are illegal now, and pig-sticking, which also used to be a regular feature of a weekend here, is no more because all the wild boars are gone.

Austerity Lacking

Still, life is not exactly austere at the pink sandstone palace, with its 185-foot dome, its carved marble bathtubs, velvet draperies and dozens of regal ancestors brooding down from gilded frames in one sedate parlor after another.

The five-color flag of the House of Jodhpur still flies in front when "His Highness" is in residence at his family's elegant nine-room apartment in the palace.

ace—although it flies almost no place else any more—and many people here still bend to touch the maharajah's feet in obeisance, even though to the government he is just plain Mr. Gaj Singh.

The official de-recognition of the princes' titles occurred in 1971, when Mrs. Gandhi's government also canceled their so-called privy purses, pensions that they had been guaranteed as the price for joining their holdings to India in 1947. The princes, who controlled nearly half the Indian territory at the time, generally regarded the cancellation of the stipends as a betrayal.

Although in the public mind the controversy seems to have evaporated quite quickly, and it is seldom discussed any more, some of the former princes still care about it passionately. Others, especially the younger ones like the maharajah of Jodhpur, have adjusted more easily to their changed status.

As head of one of the more important families—measured by the fact that the British gave it a cannon salute of 17 guns out of a possible maximum of 21—the maharajah of Jodhpur used to receive \$125,000 a year from the government. Cancellation of this stipend was an important factor in his decision to go into the hotel business.

Like many of the maharajahs, he says that financial pressures have forced him to sell much of the sumptuous jewelry that his ancestors collected over their 700-year reign. But he still owns quite a bit of agricultural land, and such reminders of the past as a collection of silver howdahs, the elaborate seats that were placed atop elephants.

"We could never have predicted the way things have gone, so quickly in the last 10 years," he said with a cheerful chuckle during a stroll beside his brilliant red bougainvillea bushes, as dozens of peacocks strutted about proudly and the tourists pointed him out to one another in excited whispers. "Now, who knows what is ahead for my son, who is not yet 3? One cannot say whether he will be called a maharajah, or how he will live.

"But one thing I am sure of—there must continue to be a constructive role in Indian society for people like us."

Obituaries

Ray Noble, Bandleader, Wrote Hit Songs in U.S.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 3 (UPI)—Ray Noble, 74, conductor, musician and composer of such hits as "The Very Thought of You" and "Goodnight, Sweetheart," died of cancer today in a London hospital.

Mr. Noble, who had lived in Santa Barbara since his retirement several years ago, went to London two weeks ago for treatment of the disease.

A native of Brighton, England, Mr. Noble gained fame during the early 1930s as the leader of the Mayfair Orchestra in London and as a recording star.

He came to the United States in 1933 and became a hit at New York's Rainbow Room, where ventriloquist Edgar Bergen was part of his act.

He later conducted the orchestra for Mr. Bergen's radio show for almost 15 years, serving as a foil for Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. He also played for the Jack Benny and Burns and Allen radio shows.

Mr. Bergen said that Mr. Noble's "music will live on after him. We worked together for 15 years," Mr. Bergen said.

"He was a fine gentleman to work with. We were good friends during the years we worked together and he read lines as well as any comedian."

Mr. Noble appeared with his orchestra in several films, including "Damsel in Distress," "Here We Go Again" and "Pride of the Yankees."

He probably was best known as a composer. Among his other compositions were "The Touch of Your Lips," "By the Fireside," "I Hadn't Anyone 'Til You," "Cherokee" and many others.

Hamid of Pontianak

JAKARTA, April 3 (AP)—Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak, 65, the former ruler of West Borneo, now known as West Kalimantan, who tried unsuccessfully to block Indonesian domination of independent Indonesia, died last week of a liver ailment, his family announced today.

He was imprisoned as a Dutch Army officer by the Japanese during their occupation of Indonesia, and after his release was crowned sultan in 1945. He represented West Borneo during the independence negotiations with the Dutch and after the formation of the federated United States of Indonesia became a minister of state. After the Japanese abolished the federation, President Sukarno imprisoned him for 10 years on charges of collaborating with the Dutch Army.

DEATH NOTICE

The Archbishop and his clergy used the Archdiocesan Bazaar for the purpose of the CANON ARCHBISHOP of the Roman Metropolitan Chapter, on April 2, at the age of 92. The rites were administered. A mass will be celebrated at the Basilica of St. Lawrence (St. Lawrence) on Wednesday, April 5, at 10 a.m. A burial mass will be held in Campo de' Fiori (Arco di San Pietro) on Thursday, April 6, at 7 p.m.

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Messier 87 in Constellation Virgo

Black Hole Found 5 Billion Times Denser Than Sun

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT)—Astronomers have found what they believe may be a black hole containing 5 billion times more material than that forming the sun. It is in the core of the galaxy known as Messier 87, or M-87, an assemblage of several hundred billion stars in the constellation Virgo.

This would be the first observational evidence for so huge a black hole. Such objects were originally postulated on a far smaller scale as the remnants of stars that, having exhausted their nuclear fuel, have collapsed to an ultimate extreme of density.

Such an object would generate gravity so strong that nothing could escape it or pass close by, not even light waves. Within it, according to present theory, time would virtually come to a halt and space would become infinitely curved.

Many astronomers believe that evidence for black holes, formed from the collapse of massive stars, has been detected in the bursts of X-rays emitted as gas falling toward the hole from a companion star. Some theorists, however, find the conditions predicted for a black hole so bizarre that they seek other explanations for what is observed.

The holes that have purportedly been detected in recent years, notably Cygnus X-1, are only a few times more huge than the sun, but it has been suggested that far more massive holes may exist in the cores of some, if not all, galaxies. This has been suggested, for example, to explain the catastrophic events evident in some galaxies such as M-87 and the more distant quasars.

M-87 is a giant elliptical galaxy so great that its gravity seems to play a major role in holding together the cluster of 130 galaxies in the constellation Virgo. Although it is 50 million light years away (meaning its light takes that many years to reach the earth), it emits radio waves and X-rays that, even after covering so great a distance, are still extremely powerful.

In photographic exposures that emphasize the central, most brilliant region of M-87 a jet is evident extending 5,000 light years

from the core. Such jets, seen in several galaxies and quasars, apparently manifest great explosions from the core.

The new observations of M-87 have been a coordinated effort by astronomers using two of the world's most powerful telescopes: The 200-inch reflector of the Hale Observatories on Mount Palomar in California and the 157-inch instrument of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

The Kitt Peak observers recorded the extent to which very rapid motions of stars near the core of the galaxy broaden spec-

tral lines emitted by those stars. On Mount Palomar, electric scanners were swept across the central region of the galaxy to record variations in light intensity with a precision newly made possible by such devices.

Bright Point of Light

As explained in a telephone interview by one of the astronomers, Dr. Jerome Kristian of the California Institute of Technology, this disclosed an extremely bright point of light in the center and a halo less bright but still very brilliant extending 15 to 20

arc seconds from the center. It is roughly the angular width of the planet Mars as seen when relatively close.

The stars proved to be in wild motion that an extreme concentration of mass in the seemed necessary to provide gravity holding them captive, despite the brilliance of the region. It did not indicate presence, by a wide margin, of sufficient stars or other conventional matter to do the job, and it is suspected that a supermassive black hole exists, partially hidden within the brilliant core.

Accord Reached In Two British Press Walkouts

LONDON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Two strikes that crippled the printing and distribution of newspapers in London last week were settled during the weekend and all national newspapers were expected to be available today.

A third strike prevented publication of The Sunday Times of London yesterday, but it will not affect publication of the daily Times today.

An agreement was reached Friday between newspaper distributors and members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades to end an overtime wage dispute that had stopped the distribution of most newspapers in London. The settlement calls for a phased-in schedule of increased overtime pay.

On Saturday, a settlement was reached in a strike by some production workers at the Times, a strike that also had hampered printing of the Guardian, which uses the Times presses in London. This settlement should have allowed publication of a curtailed edition of The Sunday Times, but an unexpected strike by machine assistants prevented it.

French Papers Cost More
PARIS, April 3 (Reuters)—All but one of France's national newspapers today raised their prices because of rising costs. Le Monde went from 1.60 francs (about 35 cents) to 1.70 francs (about 37 cents). Le Figaro and France-Soir each rose from 1.40 francs (about 31 cents) to 1.60 francs. Others raised their prices from 1.50 to 1.60 francs. The morning daily, Le Matin, kept its price unchanged at 1.60 francs.

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PHILIP MORRIS International



Paris Opera administrator Rolf Liebermann with model of stage design for canceled opera.

Paris Opera Cancels Exchanges With Soviet Union

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—The Paris Opera announced today the breaking off of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union over the issue of artistic freedom.

Rolf Liebermann, administrator of the opera, said that the decision resulted from the refusal of Soviet authorities to allow Yuri Liubimov, the director of the Taganka Theater in Moscow, to stage Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades" for the Paris Opera in June.

The Paris Opera acted out of loyalty to Mr. Liubimov and his colleagues in the production, conductor Gennadi Rozhdestvensky and composer Alfred Schnittke, he said, in dropping the production rather than accepting another stage director from the Soviet Union. The production will be replaced by one of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" from La Scala of Milan.

Mr. Liebermann said there was no indication of precisely what Soviet authorities objected to

in Mr. Liubimov's planned production. He said the Liubimov version did not tamper with the original except for a plan to read a French translation of portions of the text between scenes. He said the decor for the Tchaikovsky opera had already been constructed at a cost of more than \$130,000.

Mr. Liubimov has acquired a reputation for daring theatrical productions with his own company, which visited Paris and other French cities last fall on its first visit to the West. Mr. Liubimov and his Taganka colleagues also staged the world premiere of a modern opera, Luigi Nono's "Al Gran Solo Carico d'Amore," at La Scala in 1975. Carlo Maria Badini, general manager of La Scala, joined Mr. Liebermann today in denouncing Soviet restrictions on Mr. Liubimov.

The Paris Opera's decision will mean the cancellation of a scheduled summer appearance of the Leningrad Kirov Ballet, Mr. Liebermann said.

At Least 20 Are Injured

Indian Troops Sent to Hyderabad After Riot Kills 4

NEW DELHI, April 3 (AP)—Indian Army troops were ordered into the streets of Hyderabad, central India, today after four persons were killed and at least 20 were injured by rioting and police gunfire, reports from the area said.

Authorities ordered a two-day curfew in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in a move to halt riots that followed allegations that police raped a

woman and fatally beat her husband four days ago.

The state government asked the army to march troops through the streets after the rioting, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

The army was called as a move to calm outraged public feelings, according to reports from Hyderabad, a city of 1.6 million.

Opposition politicians in Hyderabad called a work stoppage

and demanded the resignation of the home minister, the chief law enforcement officer of Andhra Pradesh state.

A court inquiry has been ordered into the alleged rape and killing that set off the disturbances last week.

One person was reported killed and there was extensive property damage in three earlier days of anti-police rioting that followed the incident. City buses were a

main target of the mobs. All public transportation was shut. Transport authorities said that rioters burned 10 buses and damaged 60.

The state's chief minister, M.C. Reddi, blamed the trouble on organized groups and outsiders. Mr. Reddi, a follower of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was installed after Mrs. Gandhi's party won the Andhra Pradesh state election at the end of February.

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The unrelenting military look from Armani.

Shouldering On With the Aggressive Military Look

By Hebe Dorsey
MILAN, April 3 (IHT)—The news out of Milan's fall and winter ready-to-wear collections is shoulders, shoulders and more shoulders.

The result is a tough, aggressive military look with epaulettes, gold or brass piping, gold buttons, officer's collars, air force jackets and even air force wings sewn onto the garments. The most popular color is, obviously, khaki, followed by army-blanket maroon and air-force blue. The only real touch of color comes from a rich Bordeaux.

Italian designers readily admit having been influenced by their country's political unrest, which, in some cases, can turn into drama. Armani's collection, particularly, hit the viewer in the stomach with grim, unrelenting violence, emphasized by platoons of models wearing wide black lipstick and rouge eyelids.

A lot of it, of course, can be discarded as showmanship and there are, after all, various versions of the same look, with some softer than others.

The most rewarding part of padded shoulders is that they bring back a firm, more constructed look after seasons of a loose silhouette that was definitely turning to lumpy.

The Hunger Effect

Layers and shawls are out and so is the drab salt-mine look that went with them. One can look forward to looking slimmer.

leaner, cleaner. Padded shoulders also have a way of straightening up a garment and the woman with it, as if they were a hanger.

For evening, the contrast between padded shoulders and soft, sensual, satin-clad hips can be quite sexy—a switch that becomes obvious in the different set of walks on the runway. In the daytime, the models stride, in the evening, they slouch.

Skirts are slimmer and longer—and often worn over narrow pants. Pants, on the whole, are all over, which is new for Italian designers. The short spencer jacket is the one surest to catch on because it is so flattering. Leather and fur are an important part of the Italian collections. Satins and golden gauzes dominate the evening picture.

But outside of the military look, the Italian designers ran short of ideas. They made up for it by the incredible quality and variety of their fabrics, leathers, knits and furs, all of which put Italian fashion in a class apart.

Tiny Soldiers

Giorgio Armani, who, with Gianni Versace, leads the new wave of Italian designers, said it all in his opening tableau that looked like a row of neat toy soldiers, all in khaki raincoats, with stand-up collars, epaulettes, belts, lightly belted, flat men's shoes and wool stockings. A handsome but spine-chilling sight.

Add to that a top garment that slipped over jackets and coats

FASHION IN ITALY

like a bullet-proof jacket and you soon began to look for a sub-machine gun.

But Armani softened up the blow with belts over ruffles, quilting, shirring, wool coats and silver leather blouses. He also had the best selection of fabrics in town—dull jacquard wools, hammered velvets, soft satins and gold-flecked gauzes.

Noted for putting the big, loose, unconstructed blazer on the map, Armani followed up with a tweedy, more tailored, long-lapelled, one-button blazer that is sure to be another winner.

Gianni Versace, who admitted being in a state of turmoil, scored both with Callaghan and Complice collections. The first one was mostly knits, at which Versace did extremely well considering that knits are bound to go through a difficult phase. His slim, bi-color knit dresses over slim pants had an easy, uncomplicated charm. His Scottish-inspired belted spencers over soft, plaid skirts and his slim, cable-knit coats also had a young ring.

For Complice, he delivered a military look but softened it with spongy textures, fur borders and braid rather than leather piping. He did, however, come up with a couple of maroon leather, SS coats with silver fox boas and some of his models wore hip

belts—and carried whips as well. But the rose-satin evening clothes and gold-lame T-shirts as well as gold-trimmed blouses and pants were a reassuring sign that there is still hope in Versace's world.

Mariuccia Mandelli (Krizia's designer) deserves a special award for her boutique on Via della Spiga. By far the prettiest in town, it has a khaki and white decor with funny rag dolls for dummies, falling all over themselves.

Her collection started off well, with boucle wool garments, with texture and color of oatmeal. But it fell apart with satin clown pants and tiered, fringed dresses. Buyers, however, keep saying that Krizia's collection looks better on the racks than it does on the runway.

Basile also did the big shoulders in his tailored men's suits with satin blouses. His collection, "right on target," as Neil Fox, vice-president of I. Magnin put it, picked up all the familiar themes with an easy, commercial but highly pleasant hand. His evening story, told with long, satin tunics over tightly draped hips and narrow satin pants, is sure to go over very well.

The Missonis, whose latest venture is furniture, celebrated their 25th anniversary with a retrospective of their work—magazine blow-ups, samples of their working sketches and colors as well as models of several seasons past, all of which showed remarkable resilience.

U.S. Woman Preaches at Westminster Abbey

Christians and Sexual Equality

By Roy Reed

LONDON, April 3 (NYT)—The Rev. Mary Michael Simpson, a canon residentiary at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, yesterday became the first ordained woman to preach in Westminster Abbey.

Her sermon was a strong statement in favor of sexual equality in the Christian church, an issue that is becoming more vigorously argued in Britain as it has been recently in North America.

She said that the church everywhere had suffered disastrously by treating women as "second-class Christians."

"Christian creativity for the present age must not depend on male leaders," she declared at an evening gathering of about 700 people. "Woman's contribution— from women properly trained and authorized—is essential."

Canon Simpson was not the first woman but the first ordained one to speak in the shrine where all but two of England's monarchs have been crowned since its consecration in 1065.

Queen Elizabeth, who was crowned there in June, 1953, and who is the head of the Church of England, visited the Abbey Saturday for a celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Royal Air Force.

Five-Week Tour

Canon Simpson's sermon, given at the invitation of one of the abbey's four canons, was the beginning of a five-week tour to help British advocates of sexual equality build public pressure for the ordination of women by the mother church of the worldwide Anglican communion.

Churches of the Anglican communion in at least three other countries—the United States, Canada and New Zealand—and in the British crown colony of Hong Kong now ordain women. The issue is to be debated at the general synod of the Church of England in November. It will also be discussed in July when Anglican bishops from around the world meet for a conference here.

The Church of England has said it has "no fundamental objection" to women in the priesthood but prefers to wait until public sentiment is more receptive. Many clergymen here

resist the move strongly, usually citing the theological argument that since Jesus was a man, only a man can represent Him at the altar.

Canon Simpson told the gathering at the abbey that there was no scriptural authority for the men-only argument. The objection to women is more emotional than theological, she said.

Opponents also point to the objections of the Roman Catholic Church, asserting that ordination of women by the Anglicans would severely set back the current unity effort by the two communions.

News Conference

Canon Simpson, a 52-year-old Texan, dealt with that argument bluntly during a news conference after her arrival Friday. "It depends on whether you're going to lose the Roman Catholic Church or whether you're going to lose half the human race," she said.

Another American woman, the Rev. Alison Palmer, defied church law by administering communion in two English churches last year. Canon Simpson probably will not do that, although one church has asked her to.

"That would really put the cat among the pigeons," said the Rev. Trevor Beeson, the abbey canon who asked her to preach there, with some relish. Both he and the dean of Westminster Abbey, Dr. Edward Carpenter, favor the ordination of women.

So, privately, does the clerical head of the Church of England, Dr. Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Canterbury. But he has refrained from pushing the issue

publicly for fear of further dividing the church.

Canon Simpson was the first American Episcopal nun to be ordained as a priest. She was the first woman to become a Canon in the American Episcopal Church, being installed last October, 10 months after her ordination. She is one of about 10 women who are Episcopal priests in the United States.

Szigeti Scores To Be Given to Liszt Academy

Budapest, April 3 (AP)—The daughter of Joseph Szigeti, a Hungarian-born violinist who died in 1973 at the age of 81, has informed Budapest's Liszt Academy of Music that she is presenting her father's collection of musical scores to the academy, where he studied.

The collection, about a thousand scores, includes many annotated by Szigeti. Szigeti also published violin transcriptions of works by Bach, Rameau, Scriabin, Debussy, Elgar, Bartok, and other classical and modern masters.

The presentation of the collection will take place in June, 1978, when an international violin competition, named after Szigeti, will be staged in the Budapest Academy.

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Jimmy Carter,
President of the United States
NATO Council, Brussels,
January 6, 1978.

"...Today, the greatest single threat to... stability and peace continues to reside—as it has for 29 years—in the immediate presence of massive Soviet military power. To say that is not necessarily to make any apocalyptic judgments concerning current Soviet inten-

tions. It suffices to acknowledge that fundamental political, social, and moral issues continue to divide East and West; that these issues continue to offer the material for dispute and confrontation; and that the risks of such dispute persist in the context of the greatest peacetime aggregation of military power the world has ever seen."

General Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,
Supreme Allied Commander Europe
U.S. Senate, March 2, 1978.

NATO's 29 year record.

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McDonnell Douglas personnel observe NATO anniversary.

On Tuesday, April 4, NATO will begin its 30th year of service to the people of the Atlantic Alliance. To mark this significant anniversary the plants and offices of McDonnell Douglas are closed Monday, April 3, as our personnel enjoy a paid holiday.

For more information about NATO, write for this free booklet.

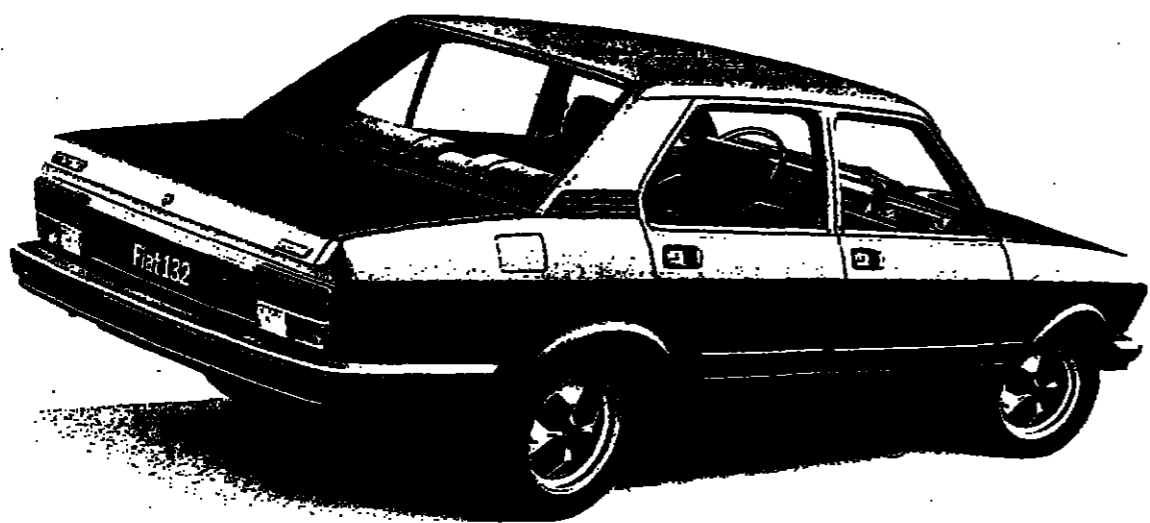
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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1978

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**U.K. Grants
Leyland Aid
For 1978****NEB Promises Funds
To 1981 If Goals Met**

LONDON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Britain will provide British Leyland with £450 million in aid this year, Industry Secretary Eric Varley announced today.

The plans were drawn up by the National Enterprise Board (NEB), which holds the government's 95-percent interest in the company.

Addressing the House of Commons, Mr. Varley said "the government accepts in principle that £850 million of public funds will be needed over the period 1978-81, and envisages that, if British Leyland progresses on the lines set out in the (NEB) plan, the necessary funds will be provided."

This year's £450 million in government funds will come mainly through a proposed rights issues announced last week.

Mr. Varley said that in the future, the government will decide what amount of aid to give Leyland on an annual basis, "in the light of progress made and of future prospects."

If events indicate that there is a "serious risk" that the NEB plans cannot be achieved, Mr. Varley said, "then the government with the company and the NEB will have to consider the options; and the government would have to accept the financial consequences of any change of plan that it might then agree with the NEB."

The secretary added that the government expected Leyland to show a 10-percent return on capital by 1981.

The report on which the government based its decision to grant the car maker further aid admitted that last year Leyland failed to meet set targets "on virtually all counts."

The NEB, which will hold 99 percent of Leyland's equity after the rights issue, said new government funds through 1981 are needed to help "finance an investment program of some £1.3 billion and to finance a higher level of business activity."

The NEB said it firmly believed that Leyland, the largest car company in Britain, had a viable future in the long term.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Martin Marietta Bidding for Aircro**

Aircro, which has been resisting an effort by BOC International of London to acquire more of its shares for \$43 each, has a \$50-a-share proposal from Martin Marietta Corp., a major maker of aerospace equipment and aluminum. Aircro, a major maker of industrial gases, welding equipment and metals, says that the Martin Marietta proposal is being considered by its board. The bid is the latest result of efforts by Aircro to try to stop BOC, also a major maker of industrial gases, from acquiring more of its shares at a level that Aircro management has said was too low. BOC, through an original purchase of four million shares in 1973 and one of 1.8 million shares last January, both at \$43 a share, has recently bought more shares in the stock market, at about \$44 a share. It now controls about 56 percent of Aircro's outstanding stock. Aircro has, however, challenged the 1.8 million-share purchase in federal court. Up to last January, Aircro management had cooperated with and encouraged BOC's bid to buy its shares. The companies had discussed merging some of their operations and their top executive officers served on each others' boards. But on Jan. 24, the two groups had a falling out, with Aircro management accusing BOC of disregarding an earlier agreement made in December that they would buy only 1.8 million shares at the \$43 level.

GE Makes New High Power Transistor

General Electric has developed what it claims to be the world's most efficient high-power transistor. It says one of the first applications will be in a pair of experimental electric vehicles now being

developed under a \$6-million contract from the U.S. Department of Energy. GE says the new transistor, a silicon chip about 1/4 by 1/4 inches mounted in a copper package, is capable of switching 400 volts and up to 350 amperes on and off in less than a microsecond, or one-millionth of a second. It requires only one-tenth of an amp to activate it, compared to five to 10 amps needed up to now. An Energy Department official says the GE transistor will "allow a better control of power from battery to motor." Thus, it is expected that the batteries of GE electric cars will last longer, making the GE electric car much cheaper to operate. A GE official says the transistor "has the potential to meet any electrical engineering needs in a wide variety of applications."

U.S. Auto Sales Likely to Trail '77's

Despite huge inventories, U.S. auto makers have set ambitious second-quarter production schedules in anticipation of a brisk pace of new-car sales this spring. The production goals, however, are slightly lower than last year's, providing the firmest indication yet that, despite some optimistic predictions, auto executives expect that 1978 sales are likely to fall slightly below last year's. Since the introduction of the 1978 models in October, the auto makers have been setting quarterly production goals well ahead of year-earlier levels, in line with predictions that sales would run as much as 6-percent ahead of last year's. When new-car sales began to slump unexpectedly in mid-November, the auto makers began to scale back their ambitions so that actual production for the fourth quarter and the first quarter were below initial goals.

EOE Opens With Nine Call Series**Options Trading Begins In Amsterdam**

By William Kucwicz
AMSTERDAM, April 3 (AP-DJ)—The Amsterdam Stock Exchange will launch tomorrow Europe's first venture into traded stock options, hoping to attract sizable investment from throughout the Continent and Britain and seeking to cash-in on a young business which has proved so lucrative in the United States.

Three years in the making, the European Options Exchange (EOE) has been bridled by some last-minute hitches and governmental wrangling. But the ambitious project is on schedule, with Dutch Finance Minister Frans Andriessen ready to ceremonially trade the first option tomorrow afternoon.

Officials of the EOE, which is situated in new quarters adjoining the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, are "cautiously optimistic" that

trading will get off the ground smoothly and slowly. "It's not that bad to start slowly... It's much more important to get your controlling department (into operation) because that is something that can start only when the market is there," said L.W.G. Scholten, EOE managing director.

Initially, the exchange will offer only "call" options, giving the bearer the option to buy a specific number of underlying shares, at a fixed price, within a limited period of time. For that right, the buyer of the option pays a premium, which the seller receives.

What makes this system different from traditional "put-call" transactions is that the options themselves are traded, with investors being able to make a profit on fluctuations in the premium

alone. Any direct link between the buyer and seller is also severed by a common clearing mechanism. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) developed this system in the early 1970s and several exchanges in

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

**Swiss to End
Gold Backing**

Bern, April 3 (Reuters)—Switzerland plans to end the compulsory 40 percent gold backing for banknotes as part of the new law covering the activities of the National Bank of Finance Ministry spokesman said today.

He said that the plan to drop the regulation was motivated by a desire to spare the National Bank unnecessary trouble and the expense of buying more gold if bank-note circulation rises.

In the longer term it would have been necessary for the bank to acquire more gold to add to its reserves of 11.9 billion francs if bank note circulation were to rise sharply above its present level of around 19.5 billion francs, he said.

**Prices Drop
On Wall St.**

NEW YORK, April 3 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined broadly in moderate trading today amid persistent concern over the dollar's weakness and fears of tighter credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 751.04, off 6.32. Volume totaled 20.23 million shares, down from 20.13.

Declines led advances by more than three to one. U.S. construction spending rose \$6.9 billion annually, or 4 percent, in February, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$178.1 billion, the Commerce Department reported. The rise compares with a \$5.5-billion decline in January but was up 13.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Buttes Gas & Oil, delayed at the opening, fell 2 1/2 to 12 and Getty oil lost 1 to 158. Buttes reported a fourth quarter loss compared with a year earlier profit and said the ruler of Sharjah in the Persian Gulf raised taxes and royalties on production from the Mubarak Field off Abu Musa Island, in which both companies have interests.

General Motors slipped 1 to 60 1/2. The company said its U.S. car production fell to 525,722 in March from 548,085 a year earlier.

Actively traded Gillet lost 1 1/4 to 25 1/4 on volume of 312,000. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity.

Nevada Power gained 1 1/4 to 23 1/4 after the company raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 44.

International Paper fell 1 1/4 to 36 1/4. Polack Corp. 1 to 25 1/4. Harris Corp. 1 to 46 1/4. Superior Oil 6 1/4 to 24 1/4. National Medical care 1 1/4 to 21 and Delta Airlines 1 to 39.

Prices closed broadly lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading with the market-value index down 0.51 to 128.43.

**Volvo Net
Up Sharply,
Sales Rise
Kloekner Posts Loss
On 1.1% Sales Dip**

From Wire Dispatches
GOTEBORG, Sweden, April 3—Volvo group's net profit rose 214 percent to 198 million kronor (about \$43.5 million) in 1977 from 63 million kronor the previous year, the company reported today.

However, pretax profit fell to 351 million kronor from 582 million, while group sales rose 2.7 percent to 16.17 billion kronor from 15.74 billion. Group domestic sales fell to 4.73 billion kronor from 5.01 billion while foreign sales rose to 11.45 billion kronor from 10.73 billion.

The board proposed an unchanged dividend of six kronor. Group operating costs were reduced by a special grant of 193 million kronor by The Netherlands to aid Volvo's unit there.

Parent company net rose to 160 million kronor from 121 million the previous year, the company said today.

Group sales fell 1.1 percent to 4.12 billion DM from 4.17 billion DM. Sales figures are adjusted to include the takeover of Maximilian-Huette Steel Works.

Kloekner-Werke, West Germany's third largest steel works, said that the loss stemmed solely from the steel production sector with earnings and losses in the metal fabrication sector about in balance.

The company also said it will take over more than a 20-percent share of Alz NV, a Belgian firm controlled by Cockerill, the Belgian steel group, pending authorization by Belgian and Common Market authorities. It will pay about 30 million DM for the share, with about 20 million DM of that provided by a capital increase through a share issue.

Alz manufactures rust-free lead and had turnover of 250 million DM in 1977.

Kloekner-Werke said turnover in the first five months of the current fiscal year has shown improvement. Monthly average rolled steel production is up 5.2 percent from a year earlier and crude steel production is up 5.5 percent. However, sales fell 6.6 percent to average 320.7 million DM a month.

Managing board chairman Herbert Gienow said it would be pure speculation for him to estimate when the company would pay a dividend. The dividend was eliminated last fiscal year. The last dividend paid by the company was six DM a share for fiscal 1975.

Linde Net Up 7.7%

From Wire Dispatches
WIESBADEN, April 3—Linde AG's domestic group net profit rose 7.7 percent last year to 33.6 million Deutsche marks from 31.2 million the previous year, the company said today. Net profit of the parent company rose 11.5 percent to 28.47 million DM.

Turnover totaled 1.67 billion DM, up from 1.55 billion. Domestic sales rose 11.6 percent to 1.18 billion DM while export turnover declined 1.8 percent to 489 million DM.

Group income orders fell 28 percent to 1.62 billion DM.

U.S. Steel Rolls Back Prices

From Wire Dispatches
PITTSBURGH, April 3—U.S. Steel and Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel rolled back their recent \$10.50-a-ton price increase "to be competitive in the market on a product-by-product basis" after other major U.S. steelmakers raised prices about \$5.50 a ton.

The roll back follows pressure by the government to forgo a larger boost. In Washington, a spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability said the move is "very pleased" by the move.

But the pricing situation for some products—including tubular steel used by the oil and gas industry—remains uncertain.

Late last week, Bethlehem Steel, the second-largest U.S. producer, joined several other steelmakers in an apparent endorsement of the \$5.50 a ton increase posted the previous day by National Steel, the third-largest producer.

Nonetheless, steel buyers and other industry observers speculated that price increases higher than \$5.50 a ton might prevail for some products.

A spokesman for Republic Steel, which said Friday it would raise most prices \$5.50 a ton, confirmed industry rumors that the company's list price for cold-finished bars had been raised \$9.50 a ton. "The marketplace will deter-

**Carter Officials
'Very Pleased'**

mine what the price ultimately will be," he added.

Part of the pricing confusion reflects the differing product mixes of various steelmakers. There appears to be a clear consensus on flat-rolled products—with two major flat-rolled producers, National Steel and Chicago-based Inland Steel, on record with \$5.50-a-ton boosts. This would imply an increase to

\$363.50 a ton for cold-rolled sheet, used in autos and appliances, and to \$305.50 a ton for hot-rolled sheet, used in various consumer products.

Kaiser Steel, who raised price today by \$5.50 a ton on most products, said that while the increase is not enough to cover higher costs, "We have to be responsive to market forces."

Prices remain unclear for other products, including heavy plate and structural steel for the capital goods market, and tubular products.

**Carter Officials Gloomy
About Economic Outlook**

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Two members of President Carter's cabinet made gloomy statements concerning the economy over the weekend.

Between the bad weather and the coal strike, there was no room for economic growth in the first quarter, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said. The "temporary interruption of growth" means the unemployment rate, declining steadily in recent months, may level off, she said in a speech in North Carolina.

Separately, Treasury Secretary

Michael Blumenthal, in a television interview, warned that "inflation may be accelerating."

Their gloomy statements illustrate the growing concern in the administration over the economy.

Mrs. Kreps did not give a precise estimate of what the real gross national product—the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—might have been in the first quarter. Some government economists are hinting that GNP may actually have declined in the quarter which would be the first drop since the 9.6-percent slide in the first quarter of 1975. Mrs. Kreps said she expects GNP was "billed" changed from the fourth-quarter level when real GNP grew last quarter 3.8 percent.

"This isn't a cause for alarm and doesn't alter our expectation that total growth of real output will occur during 1978," she said. But government economists are privately trimming forecasts for the administration's official 4.5 to 5.5 percent growth target for the year.

The Commerce Department scheduled to make its formal report of first-quarter GNP Apr. 19.

Mrs. Kreps noted that 3.5 percent in real growth is "needed just to keep the unemployment rate from rising." She added, "We must face the prospect that the unemployment rate will level off for a period" after three months of declines. The jobless rate fell to 6.1 percent in February, below the administration target of 6.2 percent for the first quarter of 1978.

"I am more concerned about inflation today than I was two months ago," Mr. Blumenthal said. Asked whether he favored cut in this year's scheduled pay increase for government employees, he said "business and labor and everybody should live with price and wage increases at a lower rate than last year. And that applies to government salaries just as well."

There is also a considerable amount of interest revenue from the Bank of Japan's investments in U.S. Treasury bills and other interest-bearing notes which amounts to around \$200 million each month.

Finance Ministry officials also confirmed earlier reports the ministry placed about \$500 million from the official reserves with Japanese commercial banks during March. The officials said the placements were made to enable the banks to reduce short-term external liabilities. But banking sources noted that without the deposits, which they said were at rates "slightly advantageous" to the receiving banks, Japan's reserves would have been \$500 million more than the record figure.

Separately, the Japan Securities Finance Co. announced that margin trading requirement for the stock exchange will be raised to 60 percent from the current 50 percent, effective immediately. A cash requirement also was imposed at a uniform 10 percent. There previously was no cash requirement.

As a result, brokers said, the Nikkei Dow index fell 41.77 points to 5,430.33. The dollar's (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1977***	1976**	1975*
Capital and reserves	112	79	46
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	130	120	106
Net profit of the year	13	10	8
Medium- and long-term credits granted	1,833	1,444	1,298
Medium- and long-term credits drawn down	1,591	1,268	1,135
Securities	307	289	249
Short-term advances	323	280	147
Total assets	2,605	2,066	1,770

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Financial Highlights

	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1976
Total Assets	F. 3.897 m	F. 3.706 m
Customers Deposits	F. 1.843 m	F. 1.768 m
Loans to Customers	F. 2.345 m	F. 2.083 m
Capital and Reserves	F. 162,6 m	F. 142,6 m
Profit(*)	F. 14,6 m	F. 31,5 m

(*)Including capital gains of F 0,7 m in 1977 vs F 22,3 m in 1976.

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Dollar			D-Mark		
1 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	1 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
3 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	3 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
6 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	6 M.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
1 Y.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	1 Y.	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam			Brussels		
AKZO	23.80	Quintus	2.92	Arbed	2.20
Alcatel	100.00	Hawker-Siddeley	1.71	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30
Alkermat	24.50	Hudson Bay	52.00	Bois	1.30

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 3

Stocks and Bonds									
Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2

Stocks and Bonds									
Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2
Amgen	10	27	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	Amgen	10	27	18 1/2

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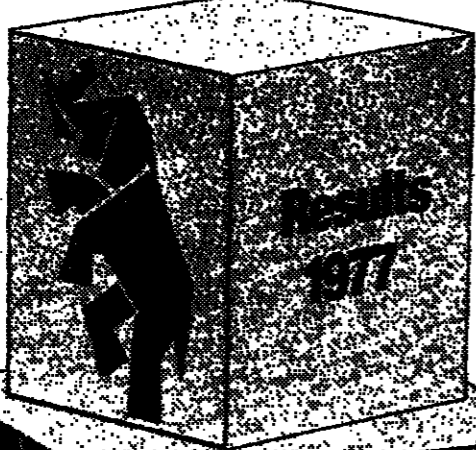
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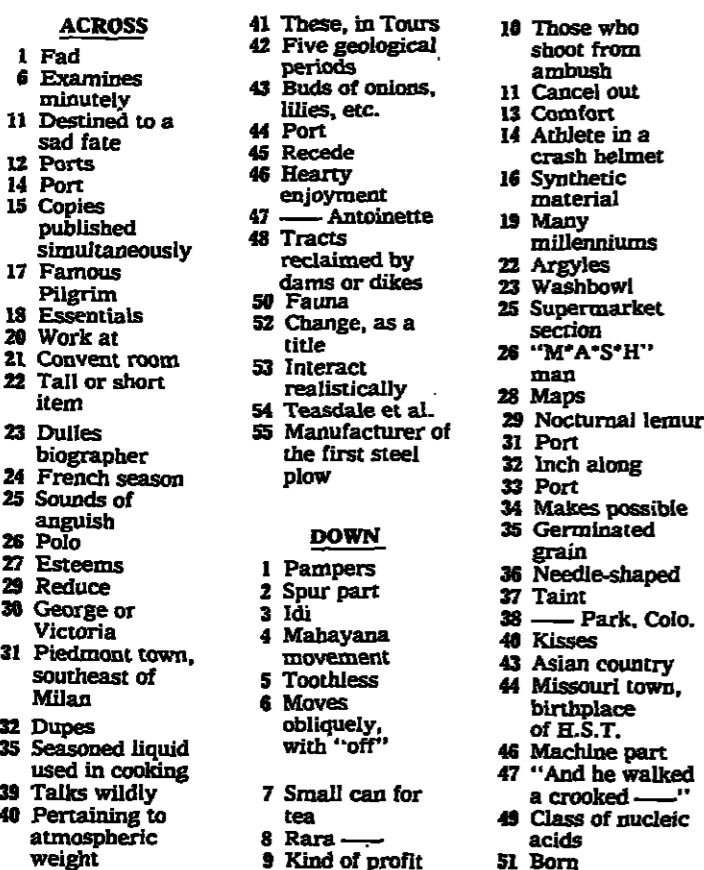
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By Eugene T. Maleska



C F			C F			
ALGARVE	13	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	73
ANCARA	13	59	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	13	55
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast	MONTREAL	-2	23
BEIRUT	19	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41
BELGRADE	16	64	Clear	MURKIN	7	48
BERLIN	11	53	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	17	63
BUCHAREST	10	53	Cloudy	OSLO	6	41
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	PRAGUE	10	50
COPENHAGEN	9	41	Overcast	ROME	16	61
COSTA DEL SOL	16	64	Clear	SARAJEVO	14	58
DUBLIN	8	44	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	58
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain	TEHRAN	25	77
FLORINCE	13	63	Overcast	TEL AVIV	19	69
FRANKFURT	13	55	Showers	TUNIS	13	55
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	59
HELSINKI	16	61	Variable	WARSAW	12	54
ISTANBUL	15	58	Clear	WASHINGTON	7	48
LAS PALMAS	5	41	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52
LISBON	17	57	Overcast			
LONDON	7	45	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	12	55	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, all other times local)

[illegible]

CR



4-14
Keith Temple

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THERE is a notion afloat now in American culture that truth is something you have to strip down to, as if it were the bare minimum of a more complex statement. The word "basic" probably comes from the same source. Refinement or embellishment is a bourgeois crime, an interior decorator's falsification of the truth. The word "artful" has become a pejorative. Poverty is purity: a writer who has a rich style is taking words out of poor people's mouths.

Forgetting is a harsh sentence, a

he has affairs and she goes to women's liberation meetings. Zane's sisters "soothingly castigate" male-female love as "no less than collaboration with the enemy." Her next step is to exhortable as the "Debater's Manual": "As our understanding of the intractable tangle of sex and power and misogyny quickened, as we began to see how our lives, our culture, our whole civilization was built on the degradation and rape of women, a new breed of lesbian began to come out."

In a "geyser of insight," Zane becomes one of the new breed. As she so spontaneously puts it: "How the contradictions proliferated!" She and Ricky are divorced: "He proceeded, lawyer-wise, to conceive and execute a plan." While Miss Shulman warns

"Burning Questions" is a "revolutionary" novel. The author has nothing to lose but the chains of her chosen art, an elitist affair that has outlived its usefulness. The message is the message, there is nothing more. Alix Kates Shulman convincingly demonstrates that the novel is written in a family style as much as it is in a family style, as much as anatomy or conditionings has nothing to do with it.

Zane, the heroine of "Burning Questions," is a Midwestern girl who comes to New York's Greenwich Village to wear black stockings. In her hometown, she was "pronounced" incorrigible by a school principal, an "averred" fact that she has "never" denied. She has stated that she is "different" and "unpredictable," a condition that prevents her from enjoying Girl Scout camp and condemns her to "wonder how the same pride."

"How can one interpret these events?" Zane muses. "Though I have no doubt that in the end a clear meaning will emerge from all that happens to us, in the short-run history is quite impossible to decipher, given its propensity to be so capricious." Given events like these, it is quite impossible to take "Burning Questions" seriously. In fact, it is also hard to take unseriously.

they could fool themselves into thinking it was 'fun'."

In Greenwich Village, Zane confirms her unpredictability by sleeping with the first man she

QUEBEC, April 3 (AP)—Jacques-Yvan Morin, deputy premier of Quebec, said yesterday that "modern-day colonization" of Quebec by English-speaking Canadians led to the rebirth of nationalism in the French-speaking province.

Speaking at a three-day Conference of French-Speaking Ethnic Communities, Mr. Morin also said that economic exploitation by English-speaking Canadians has caused Quebec to have the highest unemployment rate in

This is an insidious and powerful colonization whose evolution is hardly noticed because on the surface, it seems to leave things as they were." Mr. Morin said. He said that Quebec nationalists will meet resistance from those "who still fancy themselves to represent and defend the province but they represent nothing much more than force."

Bejart Troupe

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N	E	R	T	C	O	O	R	I	N
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B	E	E	I	R	I	S	H		
U	S	A	A	M	E	D	A	M	E
S	H	R	A	M	E	D	T	R	O
T	A	L	E	S	T	R	O	I	K
A	T	A	L	E	S	T	R	O	I
S	M	E	S	T	P	A	R	A	D
E	L	E	S	S	E	S			
D	E	L	T	A					
E	L	E	S	S	E	S			
E	D								
R	O	L	E	S	T	A	T		
A	P	O	S	T	R	O	I	K	E
P	O	C	K	E	T	E	T		
S	E	T	A						
S	E	T	A						
S	E	T	A						
E	T	A							
A	N	D	E	S					
B	R	O	S						

By Alan Truscott

On the diagram South opened with one diamond, judging that his distributional strength was adequate compensation for the relative shortage of high points.

West overcalled with one spade, and North made a negative double, suggesting a moderate hand with at least four hearts. So when East jumped to three spades, South boldly bid four hearts. He may have regretted this decision when East doubled. West led the spade ace, and the dummy appeared. His task might seem hopeless, but he was equal to the occasion.

This was the best start for the defense, since it apparently caused declarer to lose control. After a club lead, for example, South could have won with the ace, ducked a round of trumps and followed with the ace of hearts and a string of diamonds when he regained the lead.

The ace of hearts was cashed and dummy was entering with a diamond lead to the king. A trump was led, conceding a trick to the king.

But now the defense could do nothing but take one spade trick. Dummy's last trump stopped the run of the spades and the whole diamond suit came home to give South 590 points.

NORTH
 ♠ 872
 ♥ 8532
 ♦ K6
 ♣ A754

WEST
 ♠ AQJ85
 ♥ Q10
 ♦ J5
 ♣ KQ32

EAST
 ♠ K10843
 ♥ KJ3
 ♦ Q7
 ♣ 1098

SOUTH
 ♠ A764
 ♥ A1088432
 ♦ J6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid

South	West	North	East
1♠	1♣	Dbl.	3♣
4♥	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the grade ace.

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year-old actress said in a story in the current issue of "Us" magazine.

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